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THE

REVISED FAMINE CODE

FOR

NATIVE STATES.

1903.

COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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1903.

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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REVISED FAMINE CODE

FOR

NATIVE STATES.

CHAPTER I.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDINARY TIMES.

Administration of the Code.

1. The Code shall be administered under the orders of the Durbar by an official at headquarters with the title of "Central Officer" and by the officials in Civil charge of districts and by the officers of the Engineering Department. Both the District and Engineer Officers shall, for the purposes of the Code, be directly subordinate to the Central Officer both in ordinary and famine times.

Economic account of the State.

2. The Central Officer shall compile a comprehensive account of the economic condition and resources of the State, if such does not already exist. He shall be responsible for keeping this up to date by periodically collating the facts and statistics which are derived from the reports and other information supplied by the local District Officers and by the officials of other departments of the State.

Central Officer's annual report.

3. The Central Officer shall submit to the Durbar an annual statement on a fixed date, preferably after the spring harvest has been gathered, of the agricultural circumstances of each district and of the measures required to increase its stability. This should show the areas liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, the general character of the protective measures which appear to be needed and a forecast of the maximum number of persons within such areas likely to require (*a*) employment and (*b*) gratuitous relief in a season of famine.

Relief works programme.

4. The Central Officer shall, in consultation with the State Engineer and District Officers, prepare a programme of large and small relief works with plans and estimates for each tract liable to famine. (*a*) The large works in the programme, which should generally be supervised by the Engineering Department, should be ordinarily sufficient to provide employment for a period of six months for the maximum number of persons noted in the forecast prescribed in paragraph 3 above. (*b*) The small village or town works in this programme are meant to be used, when necessary, to supplement the relief given on departmental works, or to assist particular sections

of the community, or to take the place of the large works at particular stages of the famine.

This programme (Form A, page 18) shall be annually revised and submitted to the Durbar with the report prescribed in paragraph 3 above.

District Officers' reports.

5. The Civil officer at the head of each district shall submit to the Central Officer a report on the condition of his charge twice a year, at the close of the autumn rains and after the spring harvest has been gathered. This report should contain information for the period under review regarding the quantity and character of the rainfall; the progress of agricultural operations; the results of the previous harvest; the condition of the standing crops, distinguishing between purely food grains and staples of commercial importance such as opium and cotton; any serious damage caused by pests, blight, hail, flood, drought or other natural calamity; the condition of agricultural stock and the supply of water and fodder for them; the prevalence of diseases affecting men or cattle; the fluctuations in prices; the imports and exports of food-grains.

District Officers' forecasts.

6. The Civil officer at the head of each district shall submit, on the 1st March of each year, a forecast of the maximum number of persons likely to require (*a*) employment and (*b*) gratuitous relief in severe famine, and a programme of departmental and small relief works brought up to date.

Relief Circles.

7. Each State shall be divided into relief circles, the boundaries of which should correspond as far as possible with some existing administrative unit. A statement (Form B, page 19) shall be submitted for the approval of the Durbar, accompanied, if possible, by a map showing the boundaries of the circles.

Circle Inspector.

8. An Inspector shall be appointed to the charge of each relief circle. His duty shall be principally village inspection, the distribution of gratuitous relief, assisting in the control of village works and keeping the District Officer informed of the state of his circle.

CHAPTER II.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN WHEN SCARCITY OR FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

District Officers' special reports.

9. When there are any indications of scarcity the chief Civil officer in each district shall forward to the Central Officer a report stating the grounds of his belief, the area and population likely to be affected, the condition of the people and cattle, the proposed measures of relief and any other matter necessary for the information of the Durbar.

Central Officer's special report.

10. The Central Officer shall submit these reports, with an expression of his own views, to the Durbar and with detailed proposals, if in his

opinion action is necessary for the strengthening of the district and departmental staff, for the improvement of local communications and the opening of works.

Preliminary action.

11. Impending distress at the outset should invariably be met by (*a*) prompt suspensions of revenue, (*b*) advances for agricultural purposes, (*c*) the organizing of non-official relief agency and private charity, and (*d*) observation and relief of migrants.

Other palliative measures.

12. There are other palliative measures which are of great service at this stage. These are not universally applicable but in every State some or all may be employed with advantage. They are as follows:—

(*a*) The relaxation of all import and internal duties on grain.
(*b*) The removal of State forest restrictions except with regard to goats.
(*c*) Loans to Thakurs and Jagirdars for the work of relief in the jagir areas.
(*d*) The development of petty industries.
(*e*) The provision of supplies at out-of-the-way places.
(*f*) Assistance to the Mahajans in their schemes for relieving the cattle.
(*g*) Encouraging Sahukars and Mahajans to give advances to their clients.

Tour of Central Officer.

13. The Central Officer shall make a tour as soon as possible through the affected area in order that he may ascertain the extent and character of the distress, supervise the initial measures of relief and see that the local officials have realized the situation and are working properly.

Test works and relief centres.

14. With the first unmistakeable signs of distress the proper course is to start test works in the most affected areas, to open poorhouses at the chief centres of population and to establish emigrant depôts on the main lines of communication throughout the State. All of these means of relief should be regulated strictly in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained regarding them except that no wages to dependants will be paid on test works.

Report on measures required.

15. When the Central Officer has decided to open test works he shall at once submit to the Durbar a report showing the condition of the districts and the people affected, of the stocks of grain and fodder supply, and the extent of migration. He shall append to his report a statement in Form C, page 20.

Railways.

16. When scarcity or famine is impending the Central Officer shall communicate the fact to the authorities of the railways likely to be concerned, and when it is known that famine is inevitable or that any unusual stress for the supply of food-grains or fodder is likely to be thrown on any railway administration he shall, under the orders of the Durbar, consult with the railway officers as to the best measures for meeting the demands likely to be made on the railway.

CHAPTER III.

DECLARATION OF DISTRESS AND COMMENCEMENT OF RELIEF.

General.

17. The Central Officer shall exercise general control over all relief operations over the whole State. The agencies at the disposal of the Durbar for the work of relief are the Civil administrative staff, the Public Works Department and relief committees of private persons organized more or less under official control. The responsibilities and duties of these different agencies and their relations to each other shall be defined by the Durbar.

Selection of relief works.

18. As soon as famine is declared to exist and it is decided to undertake relief measures test works shall at once be converted into relief works and the Central Officer, in consultation with the Public Works Department, will decide under the orders of the Durbar what ordinary works shall be converted into relief works and what additional works, for which surveys and estimates have already been made, shall be started as relief works.

In deciding upon the character and number of works to be opened at any one time, regard shall be had to their prospective utility and to the possibility of their completion within, or soon after, the period of scarcity.

Separation of ordinary public works.

19. The officer in charge of the Public Works Department shall also, with the sanction of the Durbar, decide whether any portion of the work under the last section is of such a character, or requires to be executed with such urgency, as to demand the employment of ordinary public works labour at market rates. Such portion shall be separated from the remainder of such work and shall be carried out under the ordinary rules of the department without reference to the provisions of this Code. The remaining portions of the work only shall be treated as a famine relief work.

Responsibility of Public Works Department.

20. The officer in charge of the Public Works Department shall be responsible for the timely provision of tools, baskets, treasure chests, small coin and other plant requisite for the conduct of the selected works. When wages are paid in grain or cooked food the Central Officer shall be responsible for the supplies.

Supplementary programmes.

21. When relief works have been opened a supplementary programme shall, while such works are open, be submitted to the Durbar by the Central Officer every three months showing (*a*) to what extent works on the programme are exhausted and (*b*) what new relief works, if any, are added to the programme.

Application for medical staff.

22. The Central Officer shall forward to the Chief Medical Officer applications for appointment of medical staff in necessary numbers and for supply of medical stores.

Small works.

23. District Officers shall report to the Central Officer on the first of every month what small works, described in Section 4 (*b*), are open, the numbers and classes of workers employed, the wages given and the tasks performed, the capacity of the works and their efficiency as a means of relief, together with a supplementary programme showing the extent to which these works have been exhausted and what new works, if any, should be added to the programme.

Village inspection.

24. Village inspection shall be organized by the Central Officer. The circles mentioned in Section 7 should be so arranged that every village may be examined by a responsible official.

Gratuitous relief.

25. Gratuitous relief to people at their homes should begin as soon as possible wherever it is required after relief works have been opened.

Supply of grain.

26. Care shall be taken that every possible facility is given for the free action of private trade and that all obstacles are, as far as practicable, removed. All interference with the action of private trade in the supply of food shall, as far as possible, be avoided. The Durbar should not themselves import grain except (*a*) when wages are paid in grain and the local merchants are unable to supply the demand, or (*b*) when, owing to the inaccessibility of any particular tract and the want of transport, there is an absolute dearth of food-grain for purchase.

Progress report.

27. When relief measures have been undertaken the Central Officer shall submit to the Durbar a fortnightly progress statement in Form D, pages 21-2.

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Classification of works.

28. The works which will furnish employment to all who ask for it during a famine are divided into the following classes.

(*a*) *Ordinary works.*—Labourers are employed on these in the ordinary way at the rates prevailing in the labour market. These works shall not be brought under the rules of this Code.

(*b*) *Departmental relief works.*—These are carried out by the agency of the Engineering Department, and shall be administered under the rules of this Code.

(*c*) *Civil works.*—These are carried out by the Civil authorities under the rules of this Code.

(*d*) *Private works.*—These are works managed by private individuals or by representatives of particular sections of the community under such modifications of the rules of this Code as may be locally found to be suitable.

Ordinary works.

29. The official in charge of every ordinary work should be kept informed by the local District Officer of the various relief works in progress in his vicinity in order that he may direct all persons seeking employment, but who are not professional labourers, where to go.

Departmental relief works.

30. On departmental relief works the system shall be piece work or payment by results supplemented by relief to dependants, with a maximum limit to daily earnings, with allowances on holidays or when workers are on the march from one place to another, but without a minimum wage.

Tasks.

31. The standard task shall usually be three-quarters of the task commonly performed by labourers in ordinary times. The task shall be fixed by the Engineer in consultation with the local District Officer. In case of disagreement the decision of the Central Officer shall be final.

Formation of gangs.

32. Persons attending relief works, after being duly classified, will be formed into gangs under a mate. A task is then to be prescribed for each gang, and on the performance of it, in whole or in part, each worker of the gang shall be entitled to the wage prescribed for his class, in whole or in part, in proportion to the amount of the task performed by the whole gang.

Tasks may be allotted, and payments made accordingly, to individuals or to groups within the gang. The members of a family including their dependants should be in the same gang, and residents of the same neighbourhood should, as far as possible, be in the same gang.

Gratuitous relief.

33. All dependants and non-working children on works shall, as far as practicable, be supported by food doles. Children in arms shall not be fed, but a small extra allowance shall be given to the mother. In the case of a birth occurring on a relief work the mother shall be allowed something for comforts and shall be allowed to knock off work for some days.

Officer in Charge and his duties.

34. The Officer in Charge of a large departmental relief work or group of small works shall be either a Naib Tahsildar or an Engineer official of corresponding rank. He shall be responsible for the general conduct of the work and shall pay special attention to the following matters:—

(*a*) the prompt admission and registration of applicants;
(*b*) the classification and treatment of workers and dependants;
(*c*) the provision of tools and shelter;
(*d*) the correctness and proper payment of the wages;
(*e*) the provision of sufficient small coin when the wages are paid in cash;
(*f*) market arrangements and the supply of food;
(*g*) water-supply and proper disinfection of wells;

(*h*) hearing and investigation of complaints;
(*i*) hospital and sanitary arrangements;
(*k*) care of children and infirm persons;
(*l*) prompt submission of accounts and reports;
(*m*) immediate report of outbreak of epidemic disease.

Progress return.

35. The Officer in Charge shall prepare for each work a charge progress return (Form E) for each week and forward it to the Central Officer, sending a copy to the head of the district. This shall show the numbers of the establishment and of each class of worker and non-worker employed, the amount spent in cash wages, in food doles and on miscellaneous objects, and the kind and quantity of work done. He shall also note briefly on the strangers on the work, the health of the workers, the sufficiency of establishment, supplies of food and water and any other matter of importance.

Admission to works.

36. At every work a place shall be fixed for the admission of applicants and shall be marked by a conspicuous flag. A subordinate shall be in attendance all day to register applicants and the Officer in Charge shall pay periodical visits of inspection.

Classification of workers.

37. The workers shall be classified as follows:—

Special.—Mates and special gangs . Men only.
I.—Adults employed on digging or some equivalent labour. { Men. Women.
II.—Adults employed on carrying or some equivalent labour. { Men. Women.
III.—Children of both sexes between the ages of 10 and 14 years who are able to work.

Classification of dependants.

38. When famine has been declared dependants shall be relieved on public works. But, before admitting dependants to relief, the Officer in Charge shall satisfy himself that they are both unable to work and really depend on a worker on the work.

Dependants shall ordinarily be classified as follows:—

IV.—Adult persons, including hospital patients and persons attending them. } Male. Female.
V.—
- Children between the ages of 10 and 14, who are incapable of labour.
- Children under 10 years and over 7 years of age.
- Children under 7 years, but not in arms.
- Children in arms.

Dependants on works shall be employed on such work,—grinding corn, cleaning the camp, etc.,—as they may be able to perform.

Extent of relief charge.

39. A relief charge shall ordinarily contain not more than 5,000 workers. When a work

is full new comers shall be sent on to the nearest charge in the neighbourhood which may be either an existing work or one specially opened for the purpose.

Hutting.

40. Suitable materials for providing shelter for the workers shall, when procurable and the character of the weather necessitates it, be provided by the Officer in Charge.

Sanitation.

41. Strict attention shall be paid to sanitation. Latrines should be provided for the staff and for hospital patients.

Wages.

42. Wages shall be paid daily and, in the case of workers, shall be strictly by results.

Rest-day.

43. There shall be one rest-day every week, when all workers will receive the dependants' wage.

Supply of food.

44. Before a relief work is actually opened the local Civil officers shall take steps to insure the provision of a sufficient supply of food. When it is necessary to have a market on the work the Officer in Charge shall see that the shopkeepers have accommodation, that they use fair weights and measures, that the articles are fit for human food and that the prices current are widely made known.

Hospital.

45. Hospital accommodation for the sick shall be provided for every large work or group of small works. If not in charge of, it should be regularly inspected by, a qualified medical officer.

Agency on Civil Works.

46. Civil works will be carried out either by official agency appointed by the Central Officer or by non-official agency, that is, respectable local residents. Such professional assistance shall be given as may be necessary.

Precautions.

47. No relief work, Departmental or Civil, shall be opened until a good supply of water is secured and provision has been made for the isolation of cases of infectious and epidemic disease.

CHAPTER V.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF IN VILLAGES AND AT STATE KITCHENS.

Persons eligible.

48. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to gratuitous village relief, provided that thay have no relatives able, and by the custom of the country bound, to support them :—

(*a*) Idiots and lunatics.
(*b*) Cripples.
(*c*) Blind persons.
(*d*) All persons who, from age or physical infirmity, are incapable of earning their living.
(*e*) All persons whose attendance on the sick or on infant children in their own homes is absolutely necessary.

(*f*) Women of respectable birth who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public and are in danger of starvation.

(*g*) Men of respectable birth who are unable to earn a livelihood and are in danger of starvation.

NOTE.—No woman entitled under clause (*f*) to gratuitous relief shall be compelled to disclose her name.

No other persons shall be placed on the list of gratuitous relief without the sanction of the District Officer.

No persons of the classes described in this section should be considered ineligible for village relief because the bread-winners of the family are employed on relief works, or be referred to relief as dependants on works for the same reason.

Distribution of allowances.

49. The allowances shall be the same as those for dependants on works and shall ordinarily be given in kind and distributed once a week. But, for special reasons, the Durbar may direct that in any relief circle, or for any class, the distribution shall be made in the form of cash or of cooked food at State kitchens.

Cooked food in special cases.

50. In special cases of persons unable to take care of themselves, and who have no one to look after them, it may be arranged that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food be given daily by the village headman or some other respectable person.

Work in return for relief.

51. The recipients of gratuitous village relief, if able to labour, may be required to perform work suitable to their condition, such as spinning cotton, grinding corn or winding silk.

Relief in towns.

52. The administration of gratuitous relief in towns and cities shall be conducted, as far as possible, on the principles laid down above. The District Officer shall associate with himself committees of respectable residents, by whose aid the lists shall be prepared and the relief distributed.

CHAPTER VI.

POORHOUSE.

General.

53. The poorhouse is an institution within which cooked food is distributed gratuitously to the inmates on condition of their residing therein and conforming to the rules of discipline and order. Its special object is to relieve paupers sent adrift by the contraction of private charity and other destitute wanderers. A certain amount of pressure may properly be employed to send to poorhouses wanderers who are in need of relief. But poorhouses should not be employed to test the need of relief in any case. Persons admitted to a poorhouse shall be supported there until they are fit for work or can be sent to their homes.

Committee of Visitors.

54. The poorhouse may be either a State, a private, or an aided institution. In a State or aided institution the management shall be controlled and supervised by a Committee of Visitors, who shall ordinarily be chosen from members of local boards or local relief committees, but Government officials of all classes shall be eligible as visitors.

Conditions of admission.

55. (*a*) All persons in need of food may be temporarily admitted to a poorhouse, but only those persons shall be allowed to remain in it after their immediate necessities have been relieved who—

(1) are temporarily unfit to labour, owing to physical debility or illness; or

(2) are permanently unfit to labour, but cannot, owing to distance, physical condition, or other reason, be conveniently sent to their homes and brought on the gratuitous village relief list.

(*b*) All other persons admitted shall receive one or more meals as circumstances may require; and shall be either directed to proceed to the nearest relief work, or, if necessary, be drafted there in charge of a peon, to whom the Officer in Charge shall give a receipt notifying their arrival and how he has disposed of them.

Rations.

56. Inmates of poorhouses shall ordinarily receive the dependant's allowance of cooked food, but the scale of food provided in the hospital shall be regulated by the Principal Medical Officer, provided that any person whose state of health requires it may, although not admitted to the hospital, be given a special diet suited to his requirements.

CHAPTER VII.

RAINS POLICY AND CLOSURE OF RELIEF.

General.

57. In the interests of the country at large it is necessary to secure the re-establishment of agricultural conditions as soon as possible. It should be assumed that events will be normal when the rains have broken, and that private persons will give sufficient employment to the able-bodied. But the precautions taken to secure the preservation of the weak and helpless should be increased.

Policy before the monsoon breaks.

58. By the end of May or a few weeks before the monsoon rains are expected the people employed on large public works shall ordinarily be dispersed over small public works near their own homes and over village works. At the same time steps shall be taken to distribute charitable relief funds, if any, and advances from the State (*taqavi*) for the purchase of seed and cattle.

Policy after the monsoon breaks.

59. (*a*) If the people cling to the works after the monsoon has declared itself the task shall be raised for the able-bodied workers; and depen-

dants and weakly gangs, or weakly persons in able-bodied gangs, shall be drafted to their homes, special provision being made for such of them as require help, particularly the children.

(*b*) One or two works shall be kept open to meet an unexpected demand for relief labour, but all works shall be closed as soon as the earliest of the autumn crops ripen. At this time too the gratuitous relief lists, if any, should be reduced to as low a limit as possible.

(*c*) Poorhouses shall, when considered necessary, be kept open until the autumn harvest generally has been gathered.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORPHANS.

General.

60. The District Officer shall be, in times of famine, the temporary guardian of children who are found deserted within his jurisdiction. He shall be responsible for the care of them and shall not surrender them except to their natural protectors, or, failing these, to respectable persons of the same religion who are willing to adopt them, until a sufficient period has elapsed after the close of the famine to enable full enquiry for the natural protectors of the children to be made. This period may be put at three months.

Accommodation.

61. When private efforts have not provided an orphanage in a district accommodation for orphans shall be provided by the State.

Children abandoned by their parents or guardians.

62. Children abandoned by their parents or guardians shall, if old enough and strong enough, be sent to a suitable relief work, and, if too young to work, shall be admitted to the nearest orphanage.

Disposal of orphans.

63. (*a*) All orphans remaining in the districts on the closing of gratuitous relief operations shall be sent to the orphanage at the head-quarters of the State.

(*b*) Efforts shall be made to discover the parents or relatives of the children with the object of restoring them. If these cannot be traced the children may be made over to respectable people of their own religion who are willing to adopt or support them.

(*c*) No unclaimed child whether in a State or private orphanage shall be removed from the State until three months after the close of all relief operations.

CHAPTER IX.

SPECIAL MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Aboriginal tribes.

64. The officers appointed to administer relief to aboriginal tribes should be specially selected for their knowledge of, influence over, and tact in

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dealing with them. Self-acting labour tests are generally unsuited to these tribes; personal enquiry into the circumstances of individuals should generally take its place. Where the tribes have leaders or any social organization, the freest use should be made of them in the distribution of relief.

Separation of tribes on ordinary works.

65. If members of the tribes are willing to attend the ordinary relief works they shall, as far as possible, be separately "ganged" upon them and separately tasked with due regard to their occupation and mode of life.

Special relief measures.

66. To provide for tribes who are unwilling to attend ordinary relief works it should be arranged that all persons seeking relief shall be employed close to their own homes on works or industries to which they are accustomed.

Payment of wages.

67. Payment of wages shall be made daily and to the individual.

Relief to artisans.

68 (*a*) Artisans who require relief shall be employed as far as possible in their own trades on the relief works and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous. Preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

(*b*) The admission of artisans to special relief shall be by selection.

(*c*) Special relief shall be controlled by an official who should, as far as possible, be assisted by non-official agency.

(*d*) Artisans admitted to special relief shall be remunerated either in accordance with the ordinary scale for relief workers generally or by the purchase of their handiwork at current rates.

(*e*) In cases in which it is not possible to organize relief for artisans of one or more particular classes advances of State money may be made to individuals, on such security as may be deemed sufficient, or to bodies of artisans on their joint security.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suspension and remission of revenue.

69. (*a*) Relief by suspension of revenue shall, in times of scarcity or famine, invariably be uniform over recognized tracts of country. General estimates for homogeneous tracts or groups of villages or larger territorial areas shall be worked out; and upon these estimates uniform suspensions shall be made as soon as possible.

(*b*) Remission of revenue is ordinarily rather a question of land revenue administration than of famine relief, but prompt enquiries with a view to necessary remissions should be instituted, and it should be remembered that reasonable remissions are, from the point of view of relief, the necessary complement of suspensions of revenue.

Where remissions are given they should ordinarily be given uniformly over homogeneous tracts or groups of villages or larger territorial areas, in order to afford relief to the tenants.

(*c*) Instalments should invariably be fixed for the recovery of all suspended revenue which has not been remitted.

Treatment of migrants and immigrants.

70. Migrants should not ordinarily be interfered with except (*i*) when they are obviously too weak to carry out the journey they propose; (*ii*) when it is known that the place to which they propose to go is unable to support them; (*iii*) when they are wandering aimlessly. On routes where migration is large rest-houses shall be provided. In treating applicants for relief no distinction should be made between those who come from British territory and those who have migrated from Native States, but all foreigners should, as occasion offers, be returned in suitable numbers to the States and districts to which they belong. Such action should, however, not be taken until it has been ascertained that the authorities concerned are in a position to take them over and provide for them. Until such time they should be kept collected on works and in poorhouses as the case may be. Arrangements for their removal should be made through the authorities of the States and districts concerned.

Forest produce in State reserves.

71. In localities where forest produce can be utilized as human food it is advisable to afford every facility compatible with the safety of the forests to persons seeking such food. If such produce has been leased out to contractors it may be necessary to cancel the leases and give compensation to the lessees.

Grain imports.

72. Without the previous orders of the Durbar no grain shall be imported into any tract or to any relief work. Wherever possible the policy followed should be strictly one of non-interference with private trade, for the free action of which every facility should be given.

Police.

73. The officer in charge of the State Police shall organize a system of patrols for the lanes and bye-ways of towns and villages, and for temporary rest-houses or sarais on trunk and district roads, in order to conduct starving wanderers to the nearest relief work, poorhouse, police station, or outpost, and shall make arrangements to provide such wanderers with food in transit. He shall also take such extra precautions as may be necessary for the protection of markets and all places where grain is stored, and, subject to the approval of the Central Officer, shall, when desirable, place special patrols on lines of communications along which grain is carried.

Order shall, as far as possible, be preserved upon relief works by the people themselves organized to that end.

Accounts.

74. Each State shall draw up rules for famine accounts suitable to their own financial system.

CHAPTER XI.

CATTLE.

General.

75. A general permission to open State pasturage in times of a fodder famine to all cattle that may come is only useful if the pasturage is sufficient for all. As the area of suitable State pasturage is necessarily limited, it is essential to ascertain beforehand the number of cattle which such pasturage can support in times of a fodder famine, and to regulate accordingly the number and classes of cattle which may be sent to it. Moreover, it is to be remembered that experience has shown that, where possible, it is far more effective to bring the fodder to the cattle than to take the cattle to the fodder; and that to keep the cattle in the village helps to keep the village together.

Selection of pasturage preserves.

76. The Central Officer shall, under the orders of the Durbar, determine what areas of State forest or waste land are available for pasturage for each district and the number of cattle which can be advantageously admitted to them in the event of a fodder famine. These areas shall then be distributed among the affected districts.

Growth of fodder crops.

77. When a fodder famine is imminent liberal advances shall be given to the cultivators with a view to the construction of temporary wells for the growth of fodder crops. The influence of land-owners and others may usefully be employed to stimulate the growth of such crops.

Production of fodder in canal-irrigated districts.

78. In districts irrigated by canals the Central Officer, in consultation with the canal officers, shall take such measures for the filling of tanks, for the growth of fodder, and for increasing the growth of grass by flooding the ordinary pasture-grounds or otherwise as may seem advisable.

Importation of fodder.

79. The importation of fodder and other food-stuffs, such as oil-cake, shall be left mainly to private enterprise, but the Central Officer may assist by publishing the fact that fodder is wanted in any tract, by giving advances for the purchase of fodder and by reporting to the Durbar for orders any case in which he thinks the State should guarantee the sale of fodder imported by private agency.

Opening of reserves to cattle.

80. When a fodder famine is imminent the Central Officer shall report the fact to the Durbar for orders as to the reserve being opened for the cattle of any particular district.

Management of reserve.

81. (*a*) The management of the reserve and the control of the cattle admitted to it shall be in the hands of the Forest officers or other officials who ordinarily have charge of it.

(*b*) The fees ordinarily charged for pasturage may be reduced or remitted as the Durbar may direct. If the grass in the reserve is required for export a fee shall invariably be charged.

Cattle camps.

82. When a fodder famine is severe a cattle camp may, with the previous sanction of the Durbar, be instituted in one or more suitable localities under proper supervision.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Appointment of Medical Officer.

83. Some one medical officer in the State, who may be called the Principal Medical Officer and will generally be the Residency or Agency Surgeon, shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising and directing the medical and sanitary measures undertaken in connection with the famine.

Duties when famine is impending.

84. When famine is imminent the Principal Medical Officer shall inspect the affected tracts, report to the Durbar as to strengthening the Medical Force and distributing it over the districts and draw the special attention of his subordinates and District Officers to the sources of food and water supply, conservancy and the measures to be adopted on the occurrence of epidemic disease.

Duties during famine.

85. The Principal Medical Officer shall be responsible for the following duties during famine:—

(*a*) He will be in charge of all the administrative arrangements for medical relief.

(*b*) He is responsible for proper sanitary and medical provision for the sick on works and in poorhouses and kitchens.

(*c*) He shall report to the Durbar any marked increase in the death rate in any locality.

(*d*) He shall report to the Durbar cases of death due to starvation and of illness caused by insufficient food.

Arrangements at relief centres.

86. (*a*) A medical officer shall as a rule visit each large relief work before it is opened and make the necessary medical and sanitary arrangements.

(*b*) A subordinate competent for independent charge shall, if possible, be attached to every relief work and poorhouse.

Medical officer on a relief work.

87. The duties of a medical officer on a relief work shall comprise, in addition to attendance on the sick and the maintenance of order and discipline in hospital,—

(1) submission of an indent on the District Medical Officer of the district, from time to time, for such medicines, instruments, stores, disinfectants, hospital comforts, stationery, etc., as may be required;

(2) supply of cots, mats, and blankets for the hospital in communication with the Officer in Charge of the work;

(3) supervision of the issue of suitable food to the patients;

(4) daily inspection of the sanitary arrangements and the water-supply;
(5) periodical inspection of the food offered for sale, and prohibition of the sale of injurious grain;
(6) periodical inspection of all persons on the work, with special attention to new-comers, weakly gangs, and nursing mothers;
(7) detection of the first cases of infectious and contagious disease and the adoption of measures to prevent their spreading;
(8) distribution of quinine on the works to prevent malarial fever and the supply of anti-scorbutics on the appearance of scurvy;
(9) report to the Officer in Charge of any cases in which lighter tasking, or gratuitous relief, or special treatment or diet is necessary.

Medical officer at a poorhouse.

88. The rules for medical officers in charge of hospitals on relief works shall apply, as far as possible, to medical officers in charge of hospitals attached to poorhouses.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHARITABLE RELIEF FUNDS.

Arrangements for distribution of subscriptions.

89. When the distribution of money subscribed by the public for the relief of distress is entrusted to Durbar agency it will be found advisable to appoint a central committee at head-quarters to carry it out. The non-official element should be strongly represented and if any of the subscriptions have been received through the Government of India the advice of the officer in political charge of the State shall be taken as to their disposal.

Objects of charitable relief fund.

90. Public subscriptions may, subject to any conditions under which the funds were entrusted to Durbar agency, be expended on the following objects:—

Object I.—In supplementing the recognized system of State relief, *e. g.*,—

(*a*) by gifts of clothes and blankets;
(*b*) by gifts of extra or special food, or medical comforts, to the aged or infirm, persons of respectable birth, patients in hospitals, children, and the like.

Object II.—In supplementing the relief of orphans, *e. g.*,—

(*i*) during famine—
(*a*) by grants-in-aid to private orphanages;
(*b*) by extra comforts, of food and clothing, for orphans supported by the State;

(*ii*) after the famine is over—

(*a*) by provision for the support and training of orphans left on the hands of the State;

(*b*) by grants-in-aid to societies, or institutions, supporting famine orphans.

Object III.—In relieving persons unwilling to accept State relief, *e. g.*,—

(*a*) by free gifts or supply of work to poor, but respectable, persons and *pardanashin* women;

(*b*) by employing in their own craft artisans for whom such work has not been organized by the State, and to whom labour on ordinary relief works would be a hardship;

(*c*) by grants-in-aid to private poorhouses or similar institutions;

(*d*) by maintaining or subsidizing shops for the sale of grain at cheap rates to selected persons in reduced circumstances.

Object IV.—In assisting with grants of money—

(*a*) agriculturists in want of seed grain, plough or well bullocks, or fodder for them, or implements of husbandry; or who require support during the interval between the sowing and the harvest;

(*b*) artisans who have lost their tools or stock in trade or are otherwise in reduced circumstances;

(*c*) persons leaving State relief to resume their ordinary avocations.

Object V.—In giving relief in areas not officially notified as affected, such as by relieving distressed individuals of the classes which generally come on State relief in famines, but who are not getting such relief because they reside in localities where distress is not general, and which therefore are not officially notified as affected.

FORM A.

[*See* SECTION 4 OF THE CODE.]

Programme of Relief Works for the _____ *State.*

District.	Population.	Relief Circle.	Serial No. of work.	Name of work.	Estimated cost at ordinary rates		Number of units which can be employed on each work.	No. and date of sanctioning authority of plan and estimate. If not sanctioned, state reason.	Names and residences of persons		Remarks.
					Of whole work.	Of portion available for relief.			Ready to manage the works.	Ready to undertake financial responsibility for the works.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				In this form the works should be entered in the following order:— Public Works { Large works sanctioned. Ditto unsanctioned. Small works sanctioned. Ditto unsanctioned. } Village Works { Non-departmental. Private works (aided). Ditto (unaided). }							

(*a*) Columns 2 and 8:—Give totals for each district.
(*b*) A unit means one person relieved for one day. Thus if work is provided for 50,000 people for, say, April, May and June, provision is made for the relief of 4,550,000 units.
(*c*) If any of the works entered above were commenced during the last famine, the fact should be noted in the Remarks column.
(*d*) The progress, if any, made in the execution of sanctioned works should be noted in the Remarks column.
(*e*) The general character and utility of the works, and the prospect of their completion, either within or soon after the period of distress, should be noted in the Remarks column.
(*f*) Columns 10 and 11 required only for Private works, Aided and Unaided, respectively.

FORM B.

[*See* SECTION 7 OF THE CODE.]

Statement showing Relief Circle Organization of the _____ State.

District or Pargannah.	RELIEF CIRCLES.					REMARKS.
	No.	Name of Circle.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Name and position of Circle Inspector.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM C.

[SECTION 15 OF CODE.]

Area and population affected and estimate of the number of persons for whom relief is likely to be required in the_____State.

DISTRICT AFFECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR WHOM RELIEF ON WORKS IS LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED.		NUMBER OF UNITS PROVIDED FOR IN THE PROGRAMMES.					MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR WHOM GRATUITOUS RELIEF IS LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF ALL KINDS.		REMARKS.
				PUBLIC WORKS.		VILLAGE WORKS.							
							Private works.						
Name and area.	Population.	On any one day.	In the aggregate *i.e.*, total number of units.	Sanctioned.	Not sanctioned.	Non-departmental.	Aided.	Unaided.	On any one day.	In the aggregate *i.e.*, total number of units.	On or in connection with works excluding dependants.	On or in connection with gratuitous relief including dependants on works.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM D.

[SECTION 27 OF CODE.]

Progress statement of famine relief operations in the_____State for the fortnight ending Saturday the_____19 .

Part I.—Particulars of relief.

	Detail.	Total of daily totals.				Total on last day.			
	Numbers on relief works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
I	Under Civil Officers . { Workers . Dependants .								
	Total .								
	Under Departmental Officers. { Workers . Dependants .								
	Total .								
	Total on works . { Workers . Dependants .								
	Total .								
II	Numbers receiving gratuitous relief .								
	Under Chapter I (Relief in villages) .								
	„ „ VI (Poorhouse) . .								
	„ „ VIII (Orphanage) . .								
	„ „ IX (Special) . . .								
	„ „ X (Miscellaneous) . .								
	„ „ XI (Cattle) . . .								
	Total, gratuitous relief . . .								
III	Grand total on relief of all kinds .								

Part II.—State Expenditure.

Detail.	Wages.	Gratuitous relief.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure for the fortnight.
On relief works under Civil officers .				
„ „ „ „ Departmental officers				
(*a*) Total for fortnight .				
Under Chapter V (Gratuitous Relief in Villages and Kitchens) . . .				
„ „ VI (Poorhouse Relief)				
„ „ VIII (Orphanage Relief)				
„ „ IX (Aboriginal Tribes, etc.)				
„ „ X and XI (Migrants and Cattle)				
(*b*) Total gratuitous relief .				
Loans and advances to agriculturists				
Loans to Thakurs and Jagirdars				
(*c*) Total loans and advances .				
Grand total of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) .				

PART III.

Progress Report on Famine Relief Operations in the _____ State for the fortnight ending Saturday the _____ 19___.

1(*a*) Condition of people and state of crops.	
(*b*) Prices of food grains.	
(*c*) Sufficiency of supplies.	
(*d*) Movement of food grains.	
(*e*) Increase or Decrease of Crime.	
(*f*) Emigration and Wandering.	
2. Character of relief works, condition of workers, proportion of dependants to workers, proportion of children dependants to adult dependants.	
3. Small village works, their character and classes employed.	
4. Gratuitous village relief, its arrangements and numbers and classes relieved.	
5. Poorhouses, their working and numbers relieved.	
6. Private relief—General report on.	
7. General remarks.	

Signature _____

Central Officer.

FORM E.

PART I.

[Section 35 of Code.]

Charge Progress Return for the week ending Saturday the_____of_____19___.

State_____. Relief Charge No. _____ under Officer in Charge.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GANG.			WAGES IN {PICE / CHITTAKS.}									
Serial No.	Detail.	Weekly totals.	Special.	Diggers.	Carriers.	Working children.	Dependants and rest-day wage.	Non-working children.				REMARKS.
								10 to 14.	7 to 10.	Under 7.	In arms.	
			At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	At pice chittaks.	
1	Workers .											
	Dependants											
2	Workers .											
	Dependants											
3	Workers .											
	Dependants											
4	Workers .											
	Dependants											
5	Workers .											
	Dependants											
6	Workers .											
	Dependants											
7	Workers .											
	Dependants											
8	Workers .											
	Dependants											
9	Workers .											
	Dependants											
10	Workers .											
	Dependants											
11	Workers .											
	Dependants											
12	Workers .											
	Dependants											

Detail.	Weekly totals.	Daily average.
Men. .		
Women		
Children		
TOTAL .		

			In rupees.	In seers.
Total number of .	Workers .	Total expenditure on . Workers .		
	Dependants .	Dependants .		
	Persons .	Total persons .		

Other expenditure as shown on the reverse.

FORM E.

PART II.

Total expenditure of the week on			*Task and work done in cubic feet.*		
No.	Detail.	₹ a. p.	Full task for the week.	Work done during week.	Work remaining to be done.
1	Hospitals.				
2	Establishment.				
3	Tools and Plant.				
4	Shelter.				
5	Miscellaneous.				
6	Total.				

PART III.

The Officer in Charge will report briefly on :—

1. The nature of the work and soil and kind and quantity of work done.	
2. Further capacity of work for employment of relief labour.	
3. Physical condition of people on works including new arrivals.	
4. Disease on work, if any, and numbers of deaths with their causes.	
5. Numbers and condition of immigrants from (*a*) British districts and (*b*) other States.	
6. Any other matters of interest or requiring orders.	

Dated
at

Officer in Charge.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1978 F. D.—3-12-1903.—382.—J. E. F.

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